Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county. Dr. SHER WOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Superior Court.

and Carville, indicted for the murder of Sergeant Daniel S. Dickson was appointed assistant Secretary. with a verdict of manslaughter. A man named delegates were present: Lawler was to have been tried at the same time for the same offence, but on account of the absence of ige, H. Jarman. some witnesses his case was continued.

The history of the case, as developed by the evidence would appear to be that on the night of the 21st of December last, the deceased. Ryan, Lawler. ker, W. C. Bettencourt, S. D. Wallace, John A. San-Carv'lle, and a man named Coyle, who was tried and ders, Jno. C. Bowden, Robt. Strange, Jr., D. Dickson, acquitted at Smithville, were engaged in some an- Dr. F. J. Simpson, Thomas Gardner. gry discussion before tattoo, that is about 9 o'clock; that the deceased had been struck by a brick or some such thing, and that he was very much excited and challenged any one who had any spite against him to meet him in fair fight, offering to waive his au- W. E. Hill, D. Reid, B. F. Grady. thority as Sergeant for the purpose. That after tattoo the four went out together from the garrison. that a cry of distress was heard from the direction in which they had gone, which cry was in the voice of the deceased. That the prisoners returned without him, and with marks of blood upon their clothes, and that next day the dead body of McKevitt was found marked with stabs and other injuries, which had no doubt been the cause of his death. The verdict of the Jury shows that no doubt existed as to how the deceased came to his end. He died from the effect of injuries inflicted by the prisoners. But the Jury were not satisfied of the intent to commit murder, it appearing probable that the death had occurred in a fight mutually undertaken. Such, we presume, is the inference.

Coyle, the man who had been acquitted at Smithville, certainly gave some of the strangest sort of testimony. We learn that he is now in custody on the charge of having committed perjury. It struck seat in this Convention as a delegate from the county of which give a remarkable and delightful prospect to everybody.

Mr. Solicitor Strange conducted the prosecution with his usual ability : -- his speech made on the trial was one of the most effective we have ever heard .-D. K. McRae, Robt. Strange, Jr., E. W. Hall and and left untried no honorable means that talent, zeal and ingenuity could suggest for the acquittal of Murphy. their clients.

His Honor closed his charge about 9 o'clock, and tion took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M. the Jury remained out about an hour and a half, when they brought in a verdict as already stated-"Felonious Slaying."

sion made by him has been universally favorable .- tions: The blandness of his manners-his perfect coolness Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the 7th Congressional Distriction of the 7th Congression of the 7th Congre The blandness of his manners—his perfect coolness and self-possession—his respectful attention to the ger is past, and unseduced by the artful and deceptive deviarguments of counsel, and to the business of the Court, cminently qualify him for his present position; while his clear mind and active studies, will give value aggrandizement, do explicitly declare that in the doctrines, and the control of the c and weight to his legal opinions. Judge Ellis bids '98 and '99; 2nd. Of the strict construction of the grant of

arson, in having killed a Swede named Hendrick, living near the Railroad, about 12 miles from town, and ing near the Railroad, about 12 miles from town, and also in having set fire to his house. We learn that power in Congress to commence and carry on a general systhe Jury came in about 12 o'clock at night with a verdict of guilty. We learn that there are other capital cases to be tried to-day, and it is almost impossible of exercising doubtful constitutional powers-and, lastly, in that all of them can be reached this term. Nothing of the sincere and hearty appreciation of the republican never known as heavy a State docket in this county.

Time, that the Topic are recognise with pride the fundamental principles of the Democratic party—principles by which they will stand or fall—because they are principles of "Liberty and The case of the soldiers from Smithville which occu- Union. Brunswick.

vention, which we give in full, explain themselves, and require no remarks upon our part. The feeling this Congressional District in the National Democratic Conother nations, particularly the French, English, and which animated the Convention, was of the proper | The Committee recommend that the majority rule | Portuguese. kind; and a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and be adopted in voting in this Convention. mutual forbearance was displayed upon all hands. On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., that portion of Such feeling, and such course of action, is neces- the report of the committee recommending five delsary-indispensably necessary to success, and we egates was not agreed to. hope that the time has now arrived when Mr. McDuffie, of Cumberland, moved to fill the silks, iron, steel, artificial metals, furs, teas, finer lied under the banner of a military chieftain, and that of representatives in the House of Commons. the renown gathered on the battle field brought to On motion of W. Winslow, Esq., the convention ourselves, or to denounce good and true men of our Person, Col. Wm. McNeill, W. C. Bettencourt, D and conciliatory, if we would expect moderation, nan, David Reid, G. Meares, T. D. McDowell. kindness and conciliation from others; and without On motion of Col. S. J. Person, the delegates aption could exist a day.

organization, and with the best prespects of success. at 71 P. M. With half a chance, the old Cape Fear district will do as she always has done lately-increase her ma-

Arrival of Steamer Asia-Three Days Later from

New York on the 21st instant, bringing dates to the Rae, and S. J. Person, Esqs., of New-Hanover, Wm. ed with carbonic gas, and called the Valley of the 10th. At Liverpool, on the 10th, the dullness in the E. Hill, Esq., of Duplin, and J. G. Cook, and M. J. cotton market had increased, and buyers had obtain. McDuffie, Esqs., of Cumberland. ed a slight advantage. In common qualities the de- On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., the proceedings mand was light. The sales for the week amounted of the Convention were requested to be published in bones of men also whiten its deadly sides. Acidula- but follow the lead and the counsels of such men as Mr. to 21,000 bales.

on the 16th inst. The second week in July had been | tendered to its officers, for the faithful and courteous fixed for a dissolution. The death of Prince Schwar- manner in which they discharged their respective mine, sal amoniac, borax, or cinnebar, (quick sil- long upon the strong language here used. "Withzenburg has excited considerable interest in Europe. duties. As prime minister of Austria he exhibited talents as On motion, the Convention adjourned. a ruler unrivalled on the continent, and the reconstruction of the Austrian Monarchy was mainly ef-

fected by his bold and unserupulous ability. The bullion in the Bank of England has slightly fallen off. Trade in the manufacturing districts was

checked, and prices lower. Letters from Paris state that the 5th of May. the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon. has been fixed upon as the time for the President's next coup d'etat; workmen are busy cleansing and

District Convention. WILMINGTON, April 23d, 1852.

The Democratic District Convention, to appoint delegates to represent the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina in the National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the 1st day of June next, convened at 11 o'clock to-day. in the Mozart

On motion of Robert Strange, Jr., David Reid. Esq.. of Duplin, was called to the chair, and, on motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., Robt. Strange, Jr., was appoint-We learn that the Jury in the cases of Ryan ed Secretary. On motion of John A. Saunders, Esq., McKevitt at Smithville in December last, came in Upon a call of the counties composing the Con- er. At the present time the kingdom of Japan is about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, 22d instant, gressional District, it appeared that the following governed by an Emperor with full military powers.

Onslow County .- G. H. McMillan, Jasper Ether-

COLUMBUS COUNTY, - F. George.

ROBESON COUNTY .- Col. W. McNeill NEW HANOVER COUNTY .- N. N. Nixon, John Wal-

Sampson County.-Patrick Murphy. CUMBERLAND COUNTY .- Warren Winslow, Jno. Waddill, M. J. McDuffie, James G. Cook. DUPLIN COUNTY .- B. W. Herring, C. McMillan,

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq.,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of one from streams has a bridge over each. The public build-each county to report permanent officers for the Convention. ings are on a magnificent scale. The imperial pal-Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Jasper Etheridge, Forney George, W. McNeill, Patrick Murphy, W. C. Bettencourt, B. W. Herring, Jno. Waddill, who reported as follows: For President-Col. David Reid, of Duplin; for Vice Presidents-J. G. Cook, Esq., Cumberland, and Dr. George H. McMillan, of Ons-Dan'l Dickson, of New Hanover.

Upon taking his seat, the President addressed the Convention in a few remarks, pertinent to the

On motion of Wm. E. Hill, Esq., of Duplin, Resolved. That each county represented in this Convention, be entitled to the same number of votes to which it is who rule a year each. entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature.

On motion of Patrick Murphy, Esq., Resolved, That Col. Gaston Meares be invited to take a

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., from each county represented, be appointed by the President to prepare business for the action of the Convention

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were ap-T. C. Miller, Esqrs., appeared for the defendants, pointed: N. N. Nixon, F. George, M. J. McDuffie. where a magnificent stone bridge facilitates the com-G. Meares, W. McNeill, Wm. E Hill, and Patrick | munication between the different parts of the city

> On motion of Rob't Strange, Jr., Esq., the Conven-4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Julian Faison, a delegate from the county of Sampson, appeared and took his seat

here since taking his place upon the bench, and so the action of the Convention, reported through their capital or principal streets, in the centre of which far as we have been able to see or hear, the impres- chairman, N. N. Nixon, Esq., the following resolu- adorned with gardens, orchards, pavilions, terraces,

ces of the self-styled "Union Party," whose independent organization is arged by it's leaders for their own benefit and and command of the Emperor. It is near fifteen fair to occupy a high position in the Judiciary of N.

Carolina.

Dowers to the Federal Government in the Constitution; 3d.
Of an economical administration of the Government in all its departments, and the raising by a tariff upon the ad valorem

The kokansa or prison is here. On Friday negro man "Jack" was tried for arson on the dwelling house of Solomon W. Morse, on the Sound. Acquitted.

On Friday negro man "Jack" was tried for arson on the dwelling house of Solomon W. Morse, on the Sound. Acquitted.

Of the faithful and sacred application of the public lands to national and constitutional objects; 5th. Of the establishment and maintenance of a fiscal agent for receiving, keep-dwellings are small but neat, and ornamented with Jesse Holly, a free mulatto, was tried for murder and ing safely, and disbursing without loss the funds of the Gov ernment, and for no other purposes; 6th. For the preserva-Union of the States; 8th. Of the danger and inexpedience trine, that the "People are the true source of all political

pied two days, was, however, removed here from Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the Democracy of the Union, the high claims of North Carolina Brunswick.

District Convention.

Democracy of the Union, the high claims of North Carolina to the second office within the gift of the people, in the person of her distinguished son, the Hon. Robert Strange, whose talents, fidelity and public services entitle him to the honor and confidence of the nation.

The proceedings of the Democratic District Con-

all personal prejudices-all displays of excited blank with nine; Mr. Winslow, of the same county, feeling will cease or be laid aside. With a to fill the blank with fourteen, which motion was shells, ambergris, &c. Whatever goods the Japanese Plantation, seem a succession of lakes—the demarca- his master. Such property would be utterly insewily opponent against us, -with Sewardism ral- carried; the number of delegates being the same as want they pay for in gold and silver.

give currency or covering to the heresics of an abom- proceeded to elect delegates, when the following inable faction, it becomes us ill to quarrel among gentlemen were appointed :-- F. George, Samuel J party for trifling differences of opinion, or perhaps K. McRae, T. J. Faison, Dr. Bunting, John A. chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long; the It rained steadily the whole of yesterday. imaginary failings. We must be moderate, kind Averitt, Sr., W. Winslow, J. T. Gilmore, O. R. Ke- head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and the At Fredericksburg the Rappahannock has risen with. Rio Grande, and east of the Rocky Mountains, it is

the exercise of these virtues no extended organiza- pointed were authorized to fill any vacancies which This shows that the Japanese understand the art of The Morganiown, Va., Mirror, of the 17th inst., ed population; and among them the negro does not may occur in their number.

71 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Convention met according to adjournment, On motion of Col. S. J. Person, the resolutions of

The Steamer Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at The Convention was then addressed by D. K. Mc-

the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian. ted lakes and thermal springs are common through- Mangum, and an overwhelming triumph awaits the The British Parliament was to have re-assembled On motion, the thanks of the Convention were

DAVID REID, President

B. F. GRADY, DAN'L DICKSON,

Death of a Judge. PHILADELPHIA, April 21.-Judge Coulter, who was ber, died this morning at Westmoreland, while on a not more.

Secretaries.

The Empire of Japan-

will be found interesting:

" Japan is called by the natives Niphon, and was Shanghai or Jeddo." founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by Simmu. From him to Sinzakin there ppears to have been sixty-one Emperors. After his period, in the year 1142, a change took place. From this time a double chronology commences, including the reigns of the Dearios and Cubos. The Dearios were military officers, and at one period completely usurped the power of the Emperors, but a eneral by the name of Jeretimo being crowned, suc-

ceeded in depriving the Dearios of all military powa Deario with full civil powers, and a Cubo, or prime minister, who has authority over certain cities, their

"The kingdom of Japan consists of three large and thirty or forty smaller islands, situated off the coast of China. The largest of the islands is Niphon. the next Jesso. On the Island of Bungo southwest of Tonso, is the city of Nangaschi, and near that reports were made by committees.

Dutch factory is built. "Jeddo, or Yeddo, the capital of the whole empire. is situated in the midst of a fine plain, in the province of Musace. It is built in the form of a crescent, and intersected in almost every street by canals, their banks being planted with rows of beautiful trees. The city is not surrounded, as most Eastern cities are, by a wall, but has a strong castle to defend it. The river Tongag waters it, and supplies the castle ditch; and, being divided into five ace is formed by three cinctures, or circular piles of buildings, and enclosing many streets, courts, apartments, pavilions, guard-houses, gates, draw-bridges, gardens, canals, &c. In it resides the Emperor and his family, the royal domestics, tributary princes and their retinues, the Ministers of State, many other officers of Government, and a strong garrison .-The walls of this magnificent palace are built of freestone, without cement, and the stones prodigiouslow; for Secretaries-B. F. Grady, of Duplin, and ly large. The whole pile was originally covered with gilt tiles, which gave it a very grand and beautiful appearance. Many of the stately apartments are formed and altered at pleasure by movable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of Attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a Thousand Mats. &c.

"The city is under the direction of two governors, "The next largest city is Meaco. It is aslo a roval city, and is situated on a lake near the middle of the Island of Niphon, and surrounded by mountains. the whole: the circumiacent country between the city and the mountains is covered with temples, se-Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member pulchres, &c. &c., and is embellished with a variety of orchards, groves, cascades, and purling streams. Three considerable rivers water this fertile plain. and unite their streams in the centre of the city, A strong castle defends the town; it is six hundred yards in length, has a tower in the centre, and is surrounded by two ditches, the one dry, the other full of water. This splendid city is 20 miles long and 9 wide within the suburbs, which are as well populated as the city. The number of the inhabitants of the city proper is supposed to be 529,000. The universities, colleges, temples, &c., are almost incredi-This is the first Court which Judge Ellis has held The committee appointed to prepare business for ble in number and magnificence. It contains twelve

> groves, &c. "The next principal town is Ozeaco. It is deemed the chief seaport, is very populous, and has an army of 80,000 men always ready at the disposal

> "The city of Nangaseki is the Japanese naval depot; but as they have not yet found any use for a navy, their vessels are only in the rough material,

> "The kokansa or prison is here. The name means, in the Japanese, hell; it has one hundred dungeons small gardens; in this they excel, as they are the trees, fruits, and flowers. They use neither tables. bedsteads, nor chairs; but sit. cat, and sleep, like most Eastern nations, on mats.

" Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide : the child in the nur- ceive the Southern vote. sery stabs itself with its finger or stick, and falls back in imitative death : the lover cuts out his intestines before his obdurate mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's blood in the face of her faithless lover; the criminal executes himself; and, in the authority was given.

"Their trade is, at present, under great restric- separated amid great excitement, about midnight. tions, as they only trade with the Chinese and Dutch Resolved, That five delegates be appointed to represent | The latter have always fostered, cherished, and in-

"The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan excel in their different branches, and are even far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain unthan the Chinese. Japan ware, gold. silver, copper,

to a description given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his fear that the Canal is injured. But the first step has been taken towards a district On motion the convention adjourned to meet again tian nations in this particular. They allow polyga- along the Monongahela river and its tributaries. On

front teeth, and supply them with two of gold. "The principal rivers are the Ujingava and Aska-gava; the former so rapid and wide that a bridge the committee were taken up and unanimously adop- cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and perpetual fluctuations. The chief lake is Tribune speaks of Willie P. Mangum, of N. Carolicalled Citz, is one hundred miles long and twentyone wide. A large valley exists in the interior, fill-Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerous avows himself for Gen. Scott upon the old whig platwild and tame beasts and birds. "The Emperor, it is form, without pledges, without letters, ' without protessaid. often sent criminals to the vailey to bring a- tations; and herein he certainly displays his accustomway a precious gem of inestimable value, and the ed sense and discernment. Let the whigs of the South

out several of the islands. ver.) These articles are in demand, and bring a our plenges, without letters, without proviso does not appear.—
high price. Birds and every kind of duck and poultionality of the Wilmot proviso does not appear.—
Whatever it may have been, he no doubt considered of 12,000 bushels of this latter description on terms which try are plenty; camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars are the finest in the world. Few countries terms? Truth compels us to say that there is much here to enter into a detailed statistical account of elected to the Supreme Bench of this State last Octo- about two hundred millions of dollars annually, i

levelling the Place de Carronsal for the review of the military on that day. It is said that the nobleses are again spoken of by their titles and the Paris correspondent of the Independent Belge, says that part cents of nobility have been issued within a few days past, and that a son of Senator Le Bauf had been created Count of Mont Germain.

The man who was kicked by a saw-horse last week, was obliged to submit to an amputation.—

The man who was kicked by a saw-horse last rowser's legs were taken off just above his boots. The proper of the commendation of the land and the past cereated Count of Mont Germain.

The man who was kicked by a saw-horse last towers and price of the most glorious lellows that ever stood in the Intelligencer. It will do well in that land of gold. This tree was reint and the North fork of the A-constitutional right existing the properties of the cently brought down from the North fork of the A-constitutional right existing the properties of the constitutional right existing and price of the most glorious lellows that ever stood in the Intelligencer. It will do well in that land of gold. This tree was reint and the properties of the constitutional right existing the consummation of the properties of the review of the land price are again spoken of by their titles and the Paris correspondent of the Independent Belge, says that path and place them under his community of the processing through their level of the one one of the sea the late the not sologous their land to sloops-of the military on that due sloops of the military on that due sloops-of the military on that due sloo

ple as the Japanese, who are alive to commercial As public attention is now directed to Japan, the feelings. A steam line direct from New York to the following account of that Empire, communicated to Isthmus being already in existence, it is an easy matthe National Intelligencer by W. D. Porter, esq., ter to continue it to the Gallipagoes, which islands abound in coal; thence to the Marquesas, and on to

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 22. SENATE. - A message was received from the President on the subject of the difficulties in Oregon, with regard to locating the seat of government. The message was referred to the committe on Territories. Mr. Mangum made a personal explanation concernng his course in the Whig caucus.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to apportion 233 representatives among the States, and alwing California two representatives under the new census, was ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed House -The bill for the release of certain lands to

rkansas from reservation or entry, was passed. Mr. Ashe, from the committee on elections, reported

city is the little artificial Island Disna, on which a The Whig Congressional Caucus-The Withdrawal of the Southern Members.

Our Washington letters this morning contain fur- themselves." ther interesting particulars of the proceedings of the Whig Congressional Caucus, held in Washington on 1,115, speaking of a proposition of Mr. Davis, Mr. Tuesday evening, when it was decided that the Whig Douglas said : National Convention should assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday, the 16th (not the 17th) of June. The ment which he thinks will recognise the institution Philadelphia American has the following report of the of slavery in the Territories as now existing in this proceedings which took place in relation to the com- country. I do not believe that it exists there now shall, of Ky., on that subject had been ruled out of or- this time; and the effect, if not the object, of his ader, and he had declared the caucus no place for a mendment would be to introduce slavery by law in-Vhig to remain in :-

fort to save the unity of the whig party, and offered a * * * But I do say that, if left to myself to ompromises were finalities.

Campbell, Brooke of Mississippi, Strother, Moore of is one of those rights to be conceded to the Territo-Louisiana, Ewing, Cabell and Clingman participated. ries the moment they have governments and legislaif the Compromise Resolutions were thrust out of the a government, and giving them power to form a lewhig caucus, it was thrusting him out, and the whigs gislature, you admit that they are competent to govwhom he represented. Having said this, Mr. Outlaw ern themselves; otherwise, they would not be author-

the Southern whigs out of the caucus; and then he and his colleague, Mr. Landry, withdrew.

Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, said he would like to ion, what company he was to keep; and he left also. ubstance, instructed him to leave the caucus when of a speech of Mr. Calhoun, remarks : he compromises were thrown out; and he obeyed these instructions by taking his departure.

Mr. Cabell said that the decision of the chair, at the previous meeting of the caucus, had caused many Southern whigs to be absent to night. He and others Mr. Calhoun.] Upon this point, continues Mr. came hoping for a reversal of such decision. The con- Douglass, I wish to be distinctly understood. 1 diffirmation of that decision would leave the caucus com-Whigs. He then left with Senator Morton

ith Mr. Williams of Tennessee. Messrs. Cullom and Jones.

The excitement caused by tense. At this time there remained from the South on- predicated upon one great fundamental error, of suply part of the North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennes. posing that his particular section has a right to see delegations, all the other Southern States being have a due share of the territories set apart and aswholly represented. Indeed, it had become almost signed to it." exclusively a Northern caucus.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, said he had staid behind only because he hoped the Whig Convention would adopt the Compromise, and it was certain that hibits legislation in respect to African slavery, and North Carolina would vote only for known compro-

Mr. Dockery said he endorsed his colleague to the ullest extent. Mr Cullom said no man could hope to carry Ten-

nessee unless he was for the compromise. On motion of Mr. Sackett, the time and place was hen fixed for the holding of the National Conven-

Upon a division being taken between Baltimore and to such rights and privileges as are theirs under the Pittsburg, the former received 31 votes, and the latter constitution and laws of the United States, without ern members had left. Mr. Stanly defined his position at length, and said

that unless the Whig party stood upon the Compromise, no candidate nominated by the party could rethat he apprehended that a manifesto would be pre-

Brooke, Stanly, and Truman Smith, and the caucus does not embrace legislation in the Territories DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

The Flood in the Potomae.

The Floods.

Yesterday morning James River rose a little, but in the afternoon was falling. The present fresh is a few qualled. Their exports are raw and manufactured feet lower than that of 1847, which carried off a of that portion of California south of 36 deg. 30 part of Mayo's bridge The view of the raging wa- min., nor indeed of any portion of it. north or south. ters from the cupola of the American Hotel, is very is adapted to slave labor; and, besides, every faciligums, medicinal herbs, roots, diamonds, pearl, coral, imposing. The beautiful wheat-fields on the Fails ty would be there afforded to the slave to escape from & Co.; with ballast. tion of Dock is almost washed out-the wharves at cure in any part of California. It is morally impos-"The Japanese worship the principal two gods, Rocketts present a wide waste of waters, which have sible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to Xaca and Amida. At Maceo there is a stately tem- invaded the store of Haskins & Libby-and the steam- that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., ple, built to one of these gods; it is of freestone, as ship "Roanoke" rides at anchor in the stream, like large as St. Paul's, with an arched roof, supported a man-of-war. Yesterday, a very large canal boat was from the eastern, middle, and western States, will by heavy pillars, in which stands an idol of copper, lodged in the rocks and trees on the falls, having probect ever re-establish slavery within its limits. In regard with 30 passengers. which reaches as high as the roof; and, according ably escaped through a breach in a dam above. We to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, that has

thumb forty inches in circumference. There is an- in a few feet of the height known to the oldest in hab. still more improbable that a majority of the people other statue, called after the god Dabio, made of itant-carrying off a portion of the Chatham Bridge of that region would consent to re-establish slavery. copper, twenty-two feet high, in a sitting posture. and causing a terrible shaking of the Falmouth oridge. working in bronze; and they are far ahead of Chris- has further particulars of damage done by the flood socially belong to a degraded race." my, and they often strangle their female children. West Fork river three mills and twenty-six buildings will show thatbut never the males. The nobility extract the two were swept away, leaving eleven families houseless. Four hedges were also destroyed .- Richmond Enqui- the Wilmot proviso :

> Mum is the Word. The Washington correspondent of the New York

na. as conspicuous in the list from which the which will select a candidate for the Vice Presidency. This correspondent further says of Mr. Mangum: "He party in the next election. And where will they Their great sources of opulence are their mines find a wiser, more sagacious, more honorable leadof gold and silver, but they have no antimony cala- er?" Our whig readers should ponder well and open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for botan- reason for the belief that the Southern whig leaders ical and geological research. It is not necessary will support him just upon these terms. The tone of the leading whig journals in every section of the

The unanimity of sentiment which prevailed among a number of the firmest and most efficient democratic event no person holding slaves could take them there supporters of the constitutional rights of the South, under the territorial governments, and the country especting some of the most important principles involved in the great controversy through which the those opposed to the institution of slavery. ng to see their opinions collated in your journal, I transmit you short extracts from their remarks, entertained by the distinguished senators from a spoken and written, and ask you to give them a slaveholding State. lace in your columns.

In the Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 1, page 22, part 2d, page 969: 398, Mr. Cass is reported as saying: "As I have said, I laid down four propositions or opinions, if you please, in my Nicholson letter. The of the Territories through their own legislatures. first, that the Wilmot proviso was unconstitutional; * * This is acting upon the great American prinsecond, that slavery, having been abolished by the ciple—the right of self-government." Mexican government. did not exist in the territory then held by our arms; third, that slavery would 1850:) not go there, as well on account of natural and geoing the seat of Mr. Puller of Pennsylvania. Various graphical obstacles as on account of the feelings of approbation, and which I would have been better the people who were and might be there; and, satisfied had it been left out; and that is the provifourth, that organized communities. exercising the sion which does not permit the government of the powers of government, whether State or territorial. Territories to establish or prohibit slavery." had alone the right of determining this question for

"But the difference is this: He desires an amend

promise-after the original resolutions of Mr. Mar. by law. I believe it is prohibited there by law at to a country from which I think a large majority of After the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gentry, this Senate are of the opinion it is now excluded with much feeling said he would make one more ef- and he calls upon us to vote to introduce it there. resolution, which in substance declared that in fixing carry out my own opinions, I would leave the whole

the time and place for holding the National Conven- subject to the people of the territories themselves. tion, the whigs did not commit themselves unless the and allow them to introduce or exclude slavery as they may see proper. I believe that that is the prin-A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Outlaw, ciple upon which our institutions rest. I believe it Mr Outlaw said he wished it to be understood that tures established for them; because, by establishing ized to establish a legislature, and confide all their Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, said that such action ruled | rights to it with the exception of this one of the institution of slavery. For these reasons, and others I will not enlarge upon. I am opposed to any provis-ion in this bill prohibiting the people of the Territoknow, before he went to the Whig National Conven. ry from legislating in reference to African slavery." And in the Congressional Globe, Appendix 1, vol. Mr. Strother said that the whigs of Virginia had, in 22, page 369. Mr. Douglas, after quoting a portion

"It will be observed that the cause of complaint in each of the causes specified is predicated on the assumption that the South was deprived of its due share of the territories. [These are the words of fer from the senator in toto. I deny the very pro- Intelligencer's advice will apply to our farmers in osed of only Northern men, and eight or ten Southern position he assumes; and upon the assumption of which he bases all his complaints against the North. Mr. Clingman, after some few remarks, left also, It is no violation of southern rights to prohibit slavery, nor of northern rights to leave the people to Mr. Gentry gave utterance to some indignant re- decide the question for themselves. In this sense no opinion that all his complaints under this head are and vegetables in proportion.—Richmo

> Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 2, Mr. Dickinson is reported as follows: "I do not favor the original section, which proshall vote to strike it out, but I shall vote for the bill if it is retained. I will not be turned from its Duplin.

> support by details of minor importance, of which I "I will stand upon the true principle of non-intervention, in the broadest possible sense, for non-intervention's sake, to uphold the fundamental princi- 21 days. ples of freedom, and for no other reason, and will leave the people of the Territories and of the States

18, showing but 49 members present, after the South- addition to or diminution from such rights by the action of Congress." Same book, page 1.144, on the question of peon

slavery, Mr. Dickinson said : "Whatever restrictions may have been placed in other parts of the bill, were not placed there with , Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Mangum said my consent, for I voted to strike them out and get that he apprehended that a manifesto would be prepared by the Southern retiring Whigs, and in that case he desired the authority to reconvince the caucus, and the authority was given.

A sharp controversy ensued between Messrs

Ind of them. I will not vote to registate over made to the sharp domestic as this is. The restriction which has been placed in this bill—to, with 52 passengers.

A pril 21.—Schr. Express, Averitt, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown.

A pril 21.—Schr. Express, Averitt, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown.

A pril 21.—Schr. Express, Averitt, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown. fact, the whole nation, from early youth, revels in A sharp controversy ensued between Messrs tained in it, by the vote of the Senate yesterday. against this form of servitude. 'All rightful subjects of legislation are still left open to them, and if Worth. the people in the Territories have not intelligence to Cazaux. Washington, April 21.—The waters in the Potoregulate a domestic affair of this kind understandinglac are falling. The amount of damage sustained is

The amount of damage sustained is

In people in the Peritories have not included a compared to the falling of this kind understanding.

April 25.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

Schr. Lillie Saunders, Carson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. mac are falling. The amount of damage sustained is ly, and as it should be legislated upon, I shall desnot yet ascertained, but it is believed to be pretty pair of guiding them in this way with leading strings Harriss; with moze.

three thousand miles long." Extracts from a letter of the Hon. James Buchan-

an, dated Washington, 25th August, 1847: " Neither the soil. the climate, nor the productions been already settled by the admission of Texas into Worth.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. the Union. Should we acquire territory beyond the They are themselves, in a large proportion, a color-

A summary of the opinion of these public men Gen. Cass maintained the unconstitutionality of

That slavery was abolished in the Territories acquired from Mexico; That the right to take slaves there did not attach to these cessions, under the constitution, by the mere act of annexation; and that the people of the States and Territories, for the time being, ought to have the

Upon all these points the views of Mr. Dickinson correspond with those of Gen. Cass. And so did the views of Mr. Douglass, except that he believed Congress had the constitutional right to pass the Wilmot proviso, but he considered its exercise altogether inexpedient and uncalled for, and would have voted

legeslature of his State to vote for it. Mr. Buchanan's opinion respecting the constituthe measure a dangerous and expedient one, and have not been allowed to transpire. would have voted against it had he been in Congress. BALTIMORE, April 23 .- Naval Stores-We quote spir-His opinion upon the other point may be adduced its turpentine at 43 a 44 cents per gallon; rosin, common. \$1 40 No. 2 1 87 a \$2; No. 1, 2 75 a \$3 per bbl.; Pitch \$1 He considered slavery abolished in the Mexican 62½, Tar \$1 50 per bbl. from his letter.

He considered slavery abolished in the Mexican the commerce of Japan. A direct trade to that empire would increase the commerce of this country is evidently undergoing a change and modification highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal elected to the Supreme Bench of this State last October, died this morning at Westmoreland, while on a visit to his family.

The supreme Bench of this State last October, died this morning at Westmoreland, while on a visit to his family.

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The supreme Bench of this State last October and the supreme Bench of this State last October and the supreme Bench of this country to make an electron highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if and highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if and highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal annually, if about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if and highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal annually, if about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if and highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal and highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal annually, if and highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal annually,

From the Washington Union. Otherwise, indeed, all action would be foreclosed for if the country must remain free until the establishment of a State government, that very position would determine the question forever, as in that would be settled, and its constitution controlled by

country has happily passed, is a fact worthy of observation; and, thinking it would not be uninteresthave thus extracted from the record, by adding those

Mr. Underwood said, (Congressional Globe, vol.

"My opinion, moreover, is, that we ought to leave the question of slavery to the decision of the people

Mr. Clay also said, (Congressional Globe, July 22

"There is one provision which did not meet my

It is said there is wisdom in a multitude of counsellors It may be equally relied upon as a safe In the Congressional Globe, vol. 21. part 2, page conclusion, that such an extraordinary coincidence of opinion, entertained and expressed by the great intellects of the country, must be correct

> The New York Herald and Washington Intelli gencer, both complain of the excessively high prices of provisions in their market. The Herald quotes beef at 15 cents per pound, ham 14. butter 30, potatoes \$1 50, shad 371 apiece, &c., and attributes the scarceness to " the obstruction from the West by a long, hard winter, protracted into spring, and other causes, which always force the price of provisions to go up," as a part of the cause. The result, it says, s to drive away from New York some of the most industrious and useful of the population. The Herald calls on the Pennsylvania farmers to come to the aid of the Gothamites, and save them from starva-

The following we copy from the Intelligencer of

Monday "At Centre Market on Saturday morning the people met and perambulated more than usual. They found marketing of all kinds at very high figures, in some instances almost at war prices. Bacon, for good pieces, stood at 12½c. per lb.; for shoulders little else than bone, 10 cents; beef 10 and 12 cents; butter 371 cents for any thing fit to eat; cheese 15 cents. We are at a loss to conceive the cause of these high prices, especially as the season of 1851 was a fruittul one, and as no extraordinary exportations have occurred that we know of. * * * There can be no doubt that one of the safest and most profitable investments for time, money, industry, and intelligence is to be found in raising vegetable, dairy, and

farm-yard produce for the Washington Market." The same rates of prices apply to the Richmond Market, with an exception in that of shad, which have been selling from 10 to 20 cents apiece. Butter is sold here as high as 371 cents at retail. The the interior, in relation to the Richmond Market, as well as that at Washington.

market quoted as follows: "Firkin butter 374 a 40 cents a lb ; eggs 14 cents marks, and retired with others, so that of the Tennes- geographical section of the Union is entitled to any a dozen; fowls 75 cents a \$1 a pair; ovsters, of poor see delegation there remained in the chamber but share of the territories. The senator from South quality, 75 cents a gallon; shad 25 cents each; stur-Carolina will therefore excuse me for expressing the geon 10 a 124 cents a lb.; fresh pork 10 cents a lb.;

> try, and asked: "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord, "my wife has

MARRIED. in Duplin county, on the 22d inst., by C. McMillan, Esqr.

WILLIAMS, to Miss NANCY FUSSELL, all of

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Charleston, with 60 passengers. Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Ellis,

sell & Co.; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

26-U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charles-

with naval stores.

April 22-Schr. J. R. Mather, Avery, for New York, by DeKosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c. 23-U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston.

Sehr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown ; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Mary, Yates, for San Juan de Los Remidos, by Adams. Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

24-U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmlagton, Bates, for Charles-

ton, with 62 passengers. Steamer Southerner, Rush, for Favetteville, by A. D.

ton, with 33 passengers. Schr. Jane C. Patterson, Peacock, for Philadelphia, by and Territories, for the time being, ought to have the right to determine the question of slavery for themselves.

Geo. Harriss; with 54 tons iron, 47,000 ft. lumber, 47 tierces rice, 681 bbls. rosin, 81 do. pitch, 69 do. spirits turpentine, Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, for Fryetteville, by A. D.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—Cotton—The sales yesterday amounted to 1,300 bales at an advance of fully ic. on all descriptions; extremes of prices ranging from 6 a 9c.: the bulk of the sales, about 800 bales, at 24 a 9c. Corn—The receipts since our last have been limited to 2400 bushels Maryland and North Carolina which have been sold. against it had he not have been instructed by the The Maryland sold at 66, and North Carolina on terms not

HISTORY. High Prices of Provisions.

We find the prices of provisions in the Norfolk

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the coun-

been dead about three weeks."

DIED. In this town, on the 24th inst., MARY MATILDA, infant daughter of James and Mary E. Burch, aged 4 months and

April 23-U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from

my consent, for I voted to strike them out and get April 23.—Schr. J. G. Jones, Coffin, from Savannah, Ga., rid of them. I will not vote to legislate over mat- in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C.

Russell & Co.; with maze, for sundry persons.
Schr. Susan Canon, Frisby, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Rus-

ton, with 40 passengers.

Barque Mariel, Colson, from New York, to Ellis, Russell Boat Odd Fellow, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh;

Sloop Pine, Robinson, from Washington, N. C., to Freeman & Houston; with corn. CLEARED.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Carver, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and lumber.

April 23—Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 4 boxes mdze, 2 bags waste, 50 bales yarns, 27 bales sheetings, 2 bales rags, 50 bbls spirits tur-pentine, 900 bbls, rosin, 25,895 feet lumber, 30 bbls, fluid.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores and cotton.

April 25-U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charlest on, with 33 passengers. 26-U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charles-

made public. Our quotations will give a very correct criterion as to the value of the article, (65 a 68c.) Some 1500